

The Mints of the Mughal Emperors.—By R. BURN.

The literature on the subject of this article has increased considerably since the publication in 1885 of Mr. Leggett's notes¹ on the mint towns of the Mohamedans. That book gives few references, some of the statements made in it appear incorrect, and in view of the discoveries made in the last twenty years, it is incomplete. At pp. 277-279 of his valuable paper on "Some coins of the Mughal Emperors,"² Mr. Dames gives a list of the mints added to our knowledge since the publication of the British Museum Catalogue in 1892. A few publications have escaped his notice, so that this list also is not complete.

Such lists are of use in two ways. They have a distinct historical value as showing the towns included in the Mughal Empire, or in which the sway of particular emperors was recognised. To the numismatist they are necessary as a guide in ascertaining whether a particular coin is known or not. For the historian, a bare list of mint names for each king is sufficient, while the numismatist requires also to know the metal of which each coin is made, and the type of inscription on it, besides the date it bears, if any. To prepare the information required by the latter is a task involving great labour which I am not able to undertake at present, but the following table has been drawn up to provide for the numismatist more details than are available except in a number of scattered papers. Through the kindness of my friends, it contains no fewer than 222 new items of interest to the numismatist, *i.e.*, references to coins of mints not yet published for the particular emperors in the metals shown here, while these items include 42 new mints.

The list has been drawn up on the following plan. The British Museum Catalogue was first taken, and all mints found in it were noted. Other catalogues and papers were then searched, in the order shown

¹ London, Stevens and Sons, 119, Chancery Lane, W.C.; Calcutta, Thacker Spink and Co.; Bombay, Thacker and Co.

² Numismatic Chronicle, 1902.

below, and mints found in any one of these, but not in an earlier publication were marked. To some extent, therefore, the list reduces the labour of searching when it is required to see whether a particular type or date has been published; for example an entry of R(1) shows that the coin cannot be in any of the three Museum Catalogues. Lastly, unpublished coins are shown; for private collections I am indebted to the courtesy of the owners, who have permitted me to mention their coins. Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., has supplied me with notes of unpublished coins in the Imperial Museum, Calcutta, and one in the British Museum. The Maharaja of Gwalior kindly allowed me to inspect the collection of coins made by the late Mr. Maries, which is now in his possession. I am responsible for the readings of the coins quoted from the Lucknow Museum, of which I have prepared a rough manuscript catalogue. The form of the list is intended as a permanent record, in which additions can be noted. Unpublished coins are distinguished by the references being in italics;¹ it will be an advantage if numismatists will kindly communicate to me or to the Society additions to, or corrections in, the list for publication. There are several published papers to which I have not been able to refer which may contain coins which should be entered, and it is possible, though care has been taken, that some entries have been made incorrectly.

Key to the references.

Catalogue of the British Museum, 1892,	...	B.M.
" Lahore ,, 1894,	...	P.M.
" Imperial ,, (Calcutta), 1894	...	C.M.
E. E. Oliver, "Some copper coins of Akbar found at Kangra,"	...	J.A.S.B., 1886, p. 1, O.
W. Vost, "Some rare Muhammadan coins,"	..	1895, p. 37, V(1).
" "Dogam Mint,"	...	1895, p. 69, V(2).
C. J. Rodgers, "Mughal copper coins,"	...	1895, p. 171, R(1).
W. Irvine, "Later Mughals,"	...	1896, p. 208, I.
C. J. Rodgers, "Rare Mughal coins,"	...	1896, p. 220, R(2).
R. Burn, "A new <i>dām</i> of Akbar,"	Progs. A.S.B.,	1896, p. 109, B(1).
W. Vost, and L. White King, "Some novelties in Mughal coins,"	Num. Chron.,	1896, p. 155, K(1).
G. B. Taylor, "the coins of Ahmadabad,"	J.B.R.A.S.,	1900, p. 409, T(1).
L. Dames, "Some coins of the Mughal Emperors,"	Num. Chron.,	1902, p. 275, D(1).
Compton, "Military Adventurers,"	...	p. 143, C.

¹ I have treated all the coins from the Lucknow Museum as unpublished, though some of them have been described in the annual reports, because these are often not accessible.

Wolseley Haig, "Note on a find of copper coins in the Wun District, Barār," J.A.S.B., 1902, p. 63, H(1).

Unpublished coins.

Collection of Mr. Framji (Bombay)	F.	(not completely
„ H. Z. Darrah, I.C.S. (Allahabad)	Dr.	examined).
„ Rev. G. B. Taylor, D.D. (Ahmadabad)	T.	
„ Lucknow Museum	L.M.	
„ Late Mr. Maries (Gwalior)	M.	
„ H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. (Allahabad)	W.	
„ G. B. Bleazby, Accounts Dept. „	G.B.	
„ W. Vost (Major, I.M.S.) (Muttra)	V.	
„ R. W. Ellis (Jubbulpore)	E.	
„ R. Burn, I.C.S. (Naini Tal or Allahabad)	B.	
„ L. W. King, I.C.S., C.S.I. ...	K.	
„ Samuel Smith, Liverpool ...	S.	

N. B.—Those emperors or princes whose coins only show a few mints are shown separately from the emperors of whom many mints are known.

A complete discussion of the names of the towns given in the list is impossible. Some of the places have not been identified, and there is dispute about others. I only propose to make short notes on a few of them.

ITĀWA (Ā).—The coins in the Lucknow Museum show that the change in spelling from اٹوا to اٹوا took place in the 42nd regnal year of Aurangzeb. Coins dated 42 julūs and 1109 A.H. are spelt in the former way, and those dated 42 and 1110 in the latter method. Khāfi Khān¹ says that an order was issued to make this change (the examples he quotes being Mālwā, Bangālā, Baglānā, and Parnālā) in 1103 A.H.

AJMĪR.—See also under Salimgarh. I have been unable to find any reference to this name for Ajmīr. It is doubtless connected with Shaikh Salim Chishtī from whom Prince Salim took his name. The copper coin of Akbar bearing the mint name Salimgarh Ajmīr is dated 982 A.H. Shaikh Salim died in 979 and Prince Salim was born in 977.

ISLĀMĀBĀD.—It is uncertain at which place this mint was situated. It has been usual to consider that Chittagong was meant, but Dames² favours Chāknā in the Dekhan, on the ground that it was conquered earlier. As shown in the list, I have a coin of Shāh Alam II with Islāmābād Mathurā as the mint. Rodgers had already suggested the

¹ Elliott, History of India, VII, p. 344.

² Num. Chron., 1902, p. 282.

identification with Mathura, but it is still doubtful where the earlier coins, on which only the name Islāmābād occurs, were struck.

ĀṢAFĀBĀD BARELI.—In the catalogue of the Rodgers' collection in the Lahore Museum, the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers has published a coin (No. 49, p. 231), of the Bareli Mint on which Luṭfābād was restored for the letters ف آباد A coin of Mr. Nelson Wright's shows clearly that the correct reading is Āṣafābād. This coin is dated 30 julūs and 120 (2 or 3) A.H. In 1788, which corresponds to 1202-3 A.H., Lord Cornwallis executed a treaty with the Nawāb Vazīr, Āṣaf-ud-daula, permitting him to reimpose certain duties in Rohilkhand, but Āṣaf-ud-daula had obtained practical supremacy over that tract quite ten years before, so that earlier dates may be expected.

ILĀHĀBĀD.—On the copper coins of Akbar ascribed to this mint, the last letter of the name is "s" and not "d," as is pointed out in the footnote on p. 331 of the B.M. Catalogue. The inscription, however, is clearly الهاباس and not اله اباس, that is to say, it should probably be read Alhābās or Ālhābās, not Ilahābās. The *Ain-i-Akbari*¹ says "*Ilāhābād* anciently called *Prayāg* was distinguished by His Imperial Majesty by the former name." In other places the name is spelt Ilahābās. Elliott² quotes the Cahār Gulshan and other authorities for the statement that Shāh Jahān changed the name to Ilahābād as the termination of *bās* savoured too much of Hinduism. On this Beames remarks that it is far more probable that Ilahābād was the original name given by the Muhammadans and the lower classes of Hindus altered the final syllable to a form they understood. It may be added that the termination is still commonly pronounced *bās* by villagers in the neighbourhood.

It seems to me, however, that the most reasonable supposition is to take Ālhābās as a purely Hindu name. All the copper coins I have seen are dated earlier than the year 40 Ilahi. On the other hand, on the well-known couplet coins of Akbar (or Jahāngīr in his father's lifetime), which are dated occasionally, the date is always in the forties, and the name is Ilahābād, as it is on the coin of Jahāngīr in the Panjab Museum. The statement that Shāh Jahān altered the spelling is thus incorrect. Another point is that the oldest part of the city of Allahabad is several miles away from the fort and junction, and it is quite possible that a village called Ālhābās existed near the site of the Khusru Bagh and the sarai outside it. *Bās* is not an uncommon termination, and the first half of the name is obviously the same as that of the hero Ālhā who is well known in Northern Indian fable.³ This

¹ Jarrett's translation, Vol. II, p. 158.

² *Memoirs*, II, p. 104.

³ See Cunn. Survey Reports, Vol. VII.

is confirmed by the fact that there are other villages named Ālhābās or Ilahābās in the Doāb. When the name was written in Persian, as on the copper coins, somebody noticed the fact that it could be read Ilahābās and the circumstance that it was close to a very holy place of the Hindūs easily led to the conversion into Ilahābād (founded by a god, not *the* God).

BINDRĀBAN.—See also Mūminābād. It has been suggested that Mūminābād is the town of that name in the Dekhan, and also that it is Bindrabān. My silver coin of Shāh 'Ālam II gives both Mūminābād and Bindrāban.

PATNA.—I am not quite satisfied with the reading of Patna on B.M., Nos. 209 and 215 (see Plate VI). The name is written differently from the ordinary way. I have a coin of Aurangzeb in which the same difference is to be observed, but cannot suggest a satisfactory reading.

PESHĀWAR.—The coin of Akbar noted from this mint is B.M., No. 177, which is not very rare. The B.M. Catalogue gives Sītāpūr as a preferable reading, while Rodgers read Sītūr,¹ and identified it with a town of this name in the Muẓaffargarh District.

JAUNPŪR.—The mint on a copper coin of Akbar II was read by Vost and White King² as Dār-ul-Muṣawwir, Deh, Jaunpūr. Major Vost now agrees with me that the correct reading of the mint on that coin should be Dār-ul-Manṣūr, Jodhpūr. The title Dār-ul-Manṣūr appears on coins struck in the name of 'Ālamgīr II,³ and also on coins struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II,⁴ while the sword on the obverse of the coin under discussion is one of the special marks of the State.⁵ I have, therefore, shown this coin under Jodhpūr not Jaunpūr.

CHACHRAULI.—This is probably the capital of the Kalsia State in the Panjab, and it seems to me most likely that the name on the coin in the P.M. read Kachrauli is really Chachrauli. I have not been able to find any place called Kachrauli. The descriptions of the coins (Panjab Catalogue, No. 24, p. 236, and Calcutta Catalogue, No. 13106, p. 83), correspond very closely.

ḤĀFIẒĀBĀD.—From the style of the coin, that marked under 'Ālamgīr II appears to be rightly assigned to that king and not to 'Ālamgīr I.

ḤUSAINĀBĀD.—I have marked the copper coin of this mint of Shāh

¹ Panjab Catalogue, p. 86.

² Num. Chron., 1896, p. 178, and Pl. XII, fig. 13.

³ Num. Chron., 1896, p. 175, and Pl. XII, fig. 8.

⁴ Webb, currencies of Rajputana, pp. 43, 45, and 48

⁵ Ditto, p. 42.

Ālam II, published by Major Vost¹ as doubtful. It seems to me more probably a coin of Najibābād. The silver coins of Ḥusainābād are unmistakable.

DEOGARH.—The reading of this name by Oliver on a dām of Akbar is doubtful, and it is possible that Dogām is the correct reading. There is no doubt about the name on rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

ZAIN-UL-BILĀD.—Dames² quotes Zinat-ul-bilād as a mint of Rafī'-ud-darjāt. Taylor has, however, shown³ that that mint is really Aḥmadābād. The coin here referred to is different.

FATHĀBĀD.—I have only seen a rubbing of the coin with this mint, and there is something besides this name, which Mr. Nelson Wright has suggested may possibly be Dharwar.

FARRUKHĀBĀD.—This mint is at first without any other name, but from 'Ālamgīr II it is called Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād. The earliest date I have seen from which the second name is used is the third year of 'Ālamgīr II, while Farrukhābād alone occurs as late as the seventh year of Aḥmad Shāh or 1167 A.H. The Bangash territories of Farrukhābād were confiscated in 1163 A.H. under Aḥmad Shāh, of Delhi, but were recovered by Aḥmad Khān Bangash the next year. It seems to me probable that the latter gave his name to the town, in view of his later successes.

MUḤAMMADNAGAR.—In the inscription on the coin of this mint in the Panjab Museum as given in the Catalogue, p. 226, No. 16, it does not appear that there is also another name. That coin is dated in the 11th regnal year and 1183 A.H. I have seen two other coins of Muḥammadnagar, one dated 11 and 1184, and the other 12 without a Hijrī year which exactly resemble this in type, but in addition to Muḥammadnagar there is a name which may be read as Bānda or Ṭānda, viz., طاندا. As one of these coins turned up in a treasure trove in which all the coins were fairly new, and all the known mints were in Rohilkhand, it seems probable that this mint is to be placed there, but so far I have been unable to trace in. Ṭānda seems to me the most likely name, as this is fairly common in the sub-montane districts and means an encampment of Banjāras, who are especially numerous there.

MUṢṬAFA-ĀBĀD.—Dames refers⁴ to three places of this name: "One is in the Dekhan, being another name for Chopra (see E.D., VII, 307); one is in the Doāb between Agra and Mainpuri, and one in what is now the Ambāla District, which was plundered by the Sikhs in A.H. 1121

¹ J.A.S.B., 1895, p. 46, and Pl. III, fig. 30.

² Num. Chron., 1902, p. 278.

³ J. Bo. Br. R. As., 1900, p. 436.

⁴ Num. Chron., 1902, p. 282.

(E.D., VII, 423). It is not far from Sādhourā (wrongly spelt *Shādhūrā* in E.D.), and will not be found on most modern maps, but is given in Rennell's map of Hindostan of 1782. This is no doubt the place which Capt. Vost mentions¹ as between Sahāranpur and Ludhiāna, and it seems to be a probable position for a mint in *Shāh 'Ālam's* time, although the site near Agra is also a possible one."

I am unable to find anything at all in favour of Chopra being a mint of the Mughals. The Muṣṭafa-ābād of the Mainpuri District only appears on our maps as it is the village at the headquarters of a tahsil (since 1824) and gives its name to a pargana. The *Mainpuri Gazetteer* (p. 746) gives no historical connections with the place. The reference to Elliott's mention of Muṣṭafa-ābād in the Panjab does not help much, as it refers to the impoverished people of the place, and includes it with others as "old seats of population;" I can find no later reference of any importance attaching to it. Mr. C. S. Delmerick, however, called my attention to the fact that Rāmpur, capital of the native state of that name in the United Provinces was also known as Muṣṭafa-ābād.² A possible objection to this identification is that a native history says the city was founded in 1189 A.H. (1775 A.H.) while the coins are dated as early as 1184 A.H. On the other hand the history of the Rohillas used by Hamilton,³ shows that Faizullah was settled at the city of Rāmpur as early as 1165 or 1168 A.H. (1754), and this is accepted by all writers.⁴ We know that the towns occupied by the other heads of the Rohillas, Bareilly, Aonla, Bisauli, Murādābād, and Najibābād were all issuing coins, and it seems to me most probable that the Muṣṭafa-ābād mint was at Rāmpur.

MUMBAĪ.—As in the case of Arkāt I have included coins of the East India Company.

NĀGPŪR.—I think there can be no doubt that the coin on which the mint was read by Rodgers⁵ as Dār-ul-barat Kāndī is really Dār-ul-barakāt Nāgpūr, as read by Vost and King,⁶ and I have therefore omitted Kāndī. It has been suggested to me by Mr. Nelson Wright that Nāgor should be read for Nāgpūr, and he prefers that reading on his coin of 'Ālamgīr II.

NAṢRULLANAGAR.—A coin of this mint was in the find referred to under Muḥammadnagar and I expect the place was somewhere in Rohilkhand

¹ See J.A.S.B., 1895, p. 46.

² See also *Rāmpur Gazetteer*, p. 40.

³ Hamilton's history of the Rohillas, pp. 120 and 122.

⁴ Compare Strachey's Rohilla War, p. 18, *Bareilly Gazetteer*, p. 663.

⁵ Panjab Catalogue, No. 30, p. 228.

⁶ Num. Chron., 1896, p. 176.

HĀNSĪ (ṢĀḤĪBĀBĀD).—The reading of the inscription given by Cunningham in Compton's *Military Adventurers*, p. 143, is not correct. Ṣāḥibābād is quite clear on a coin of Mr. Nelson Wright's.

UNCERTAIN MINTS.—I have only included one of the numerous uncertain names we have, because it seems possible that this may be read and identified.

Note.—Since this paper was written, the valuable collection of Mr. Ellis has been acquired for the Lucknow Museum.

AURANGZEB.			SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀ-DUR.			JAHĀNDĀR.			FARRUKHSIYAR.		
N	Æ	Æ	N	Æ	Æ	N	Æ	Æ	N	Æ	Æ
B.M.	B.M.	...	..	P.M.	...	...	D(1)	...	C.M.	B.M.	...
...
...
...	B.M.	...	...	B.M.	...	...	S	...	...	D(1)	...
...	K(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P.M.	T(1)	...	T(1)	...	...	D(1)	...	...	T(1)	...
B.M.	B.M.	...	...	C.M.	K	...	...	...	...	...	K
...
...
...
...
...
B.	P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.B.	B.M.	...
...	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.M.	...
...
...
...
...
...
C.M.	B.M.	K(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.M.	...
...	P.M.	P.M.	B.M.	B.M.	...	B.M.	B.M.	...	...	B.M.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.B.	...	...	...	...
B.M.	B.M.	...	...	D(1)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	W	D(1)	...	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	P.M.	...	...	T	...	...	...	...	B.M.	...	...
...
C.M.	P.M.	...	B.M.	P.M.	...	...	T	...	...	P.M.	...
...
B.M.	B.M.	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.B.	...
...
...
...	G.B.	H(1)	...	P.M.	H(1)	...	T.	...	...	G.B.	...
...
...
...
B.M.	B.M.	K	B.M.	B.M.	...	...	P.M.	...	B.M.	P.M.	...
...	B.M.	...	...	P.M.	...	...	L.M.	...	B.M.	P.M.	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	T	...	...	...	...	...	K(1)	...

AURANGZEB.			SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀ-DUR.			JAHĀNDĀR.			FARRUKHSIYAR.		
<i>N</i>	<i>Ṛ</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Ṛ</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Ṛ</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Ṛ</i>	<i>Æ</i>
...
...
...	B.M.	...	...	P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	B.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	B.M.	...	...	G.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P.M.	R(1)	...	B.M.	...	...	...	...	...	B.M.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F	...
...
...	K(?)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.B.	...
...
...	...	...	...	G.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
P.M.	B.M.	R(1)	...	P.M.	...	...	...	R(1)	...	G.B.	R(2)
...
...
...	D(1)	P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.M.	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F	...
...
...	K	...	...	C.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P.M.	...	...	L.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
L.M.	B.M.	...	...	P.M.	...	...	P.M.	...	...	D(1)	...
...
...
P.M.	P.M.	R(1)	...	...	...	C.M.	...	...	...	...	...
B.M.	B.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.M.	...
...	W	...	...	...	...	G.B.	M	...	...	B.M.	...

MINT.	RAFĪ'UD-DARAJĀT.			RAFĪ'UD-DAULAH.			MUḤAMMAD.		
	A	Æ	Æ	A	Æ	Æ	A	Æ	Æ
Shergarh
Shergarh, Qanauj
Zafarābād
Zafarpūr...
Zafarnagar
'Ālamgīrpūr
'Azīmābād	B.M.	...	...	B.M.	...
Fathābād
Fathpūr
Farrukhabad	B.M.	...
Farrukhnagar	K	...
Firoznagar	K	...
Qamarnagar	K(1)	...
Qandhār
Qanauj
Kābul	P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.M.
Kālpī
Kānān
Kāṭak
Kachraulī (? Chach- raulī
Karārābād
Krishnagar
Karīmābād
Kashmīr	B.M.	P.M.	K
Kalānūr
Korā	B.M.	...	V	...	...	B.M.	...
Khanbāyat	E	...	...	...	...	C.M.	...
Kīratpur...
Gulburga
Gulkanda
Gangpūr...
Gwāliār	P.M.	...	...	K	...	P.M.	...

AURANGZEB.			SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀ-DUR.			JAHĀNDĀR.			FARRUKHSIYAR.		
<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
...	B M.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	<i>T</i>	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T</i>	...

AḤMAD.			'ĀLANGĪR II.			SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.		
<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
...
...
...	<i>K</i>
...	<i>W</i>	...
...	<i>C</i>	...
...	<i>E</i>	P.M.
...

MINT.	JAHĀNGĪR AS SALĪM.			KĀM BAKHSH.					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Aḥmadābād	B.M.	R(1)	Aḥsanābād	...	...	<i>K</i>	...
					Bījāpūr	...	...	B.M.	...
					Haidarābād	...	B.M.	<i>T</i>	...
					Gulburga	...	...	<i>K</i>	...
JAHĀNGĪR AND NŪR JAHĀN.									
				NĪKŪ SIYAR.					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Aḥmadābād	...	P.M.	B.M.	...			<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
Akbarnagar	<i>L.M.</i>	...					
Āgrā	B.M.	...	Sūrat	...	B.M.	P.M.	...
Patna	B.M.	...					
Sūrat	...	B.M.	B.M.	...					
Lāhor	...	B.M.	B.M.	...					
IBRĀHĪM.									
				<i>N</i> <i>R</i> <i>Æ</i>					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
DĀWAR BAKHSH.									
				Shāhjahānābād					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Lāhor	B.M.	...	B.M.	B.M.	...		
SHĀH JAHĀN III.									
				<i>N</i> <i>R</i> <i>Æ</i>					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
SHUJĀ'.									
				Aḥmadābād					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Akbārābād	B.M.	...	Islāmābād	...	B.M.	...	...
Jalaonābād (?)	P.M.	...	Sūrat	...	...	<i>K</i> (1)	...
					Shāhābād Qanauj	...	...	<i>K</i>	...
					Shāhjahānābād	...	<i>K</i>	B.M.	...
					Farrukhābād	...	B.M.	B.M.	...
					Murshidābād	...	...	C.M.	...
					Mah Indrāpūr	...	P.M.	B.M.	...
MURĀD BAKHSH.									
				BĪDĀR BAKHT.					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Aḥmadābād	...	B.M.	B.M.	...			<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
Sūrat	B.M.	...					
Khanbāyat	...	<i>G.B.</i>	B.M.	...	Aḥmadābād	...	B.M.	...	<i>W</i>
					Shāhjahānābād	...	B.M.	B.M.	...
					Muḥammadābād	...	P.M.	...	...
A'ZAM SHĀH.									
				AKBAR II.					
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>			
Aḥmadābād	B.M.	...			<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
Aḥmadnagar	<i>W</i>	...					
Burhānpūr	...	B.M.	B.M.	...	Itāwa	...	...	<i>K</i>	...
Khujista Bunyād	...	B.M.	...	...	Ajmīr	...	...	...	<i>K</i> (1)
Sūrat	<i>K</i>	...	Aḥmadābād	...	...	<i>W</i>	P.M.

AKBAR II.				AKBAR II.			
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>		<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>
Banāras	...	<i>K</i>	...	Muzaffargarh	...	<i>W</i>	...
Akbarābād	...	P.M.	R(1)	Mah Indrapūr	...	<i>B</i>	...
Braj Indrapūr	...	P.M.	...				
Baroda	...	<i>T</i>	...				
Jodhpūr	<i>K</i> 1)				
Jaipūr	...	<i>W</i>	P.M.				
Haiderābād	...	D(1)	...				
Shāhjahānābād	P.M.	B.M.	P.M.				
Sheopūr	...	<i>T</i>	...				
Farrukhābād	<i>K</i>	Jaipūr	...	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>
Firozpur	P.M.	Haiderābād	...	<i>K</i>	D(1)
Gwāliar	R(1)	Shāhjahānābād	...	B.M.	...
Lakhnau	<i>K</i>	Najibābād	...	...	D(1)

BAHĀDUR II.

N *R* *Æ*